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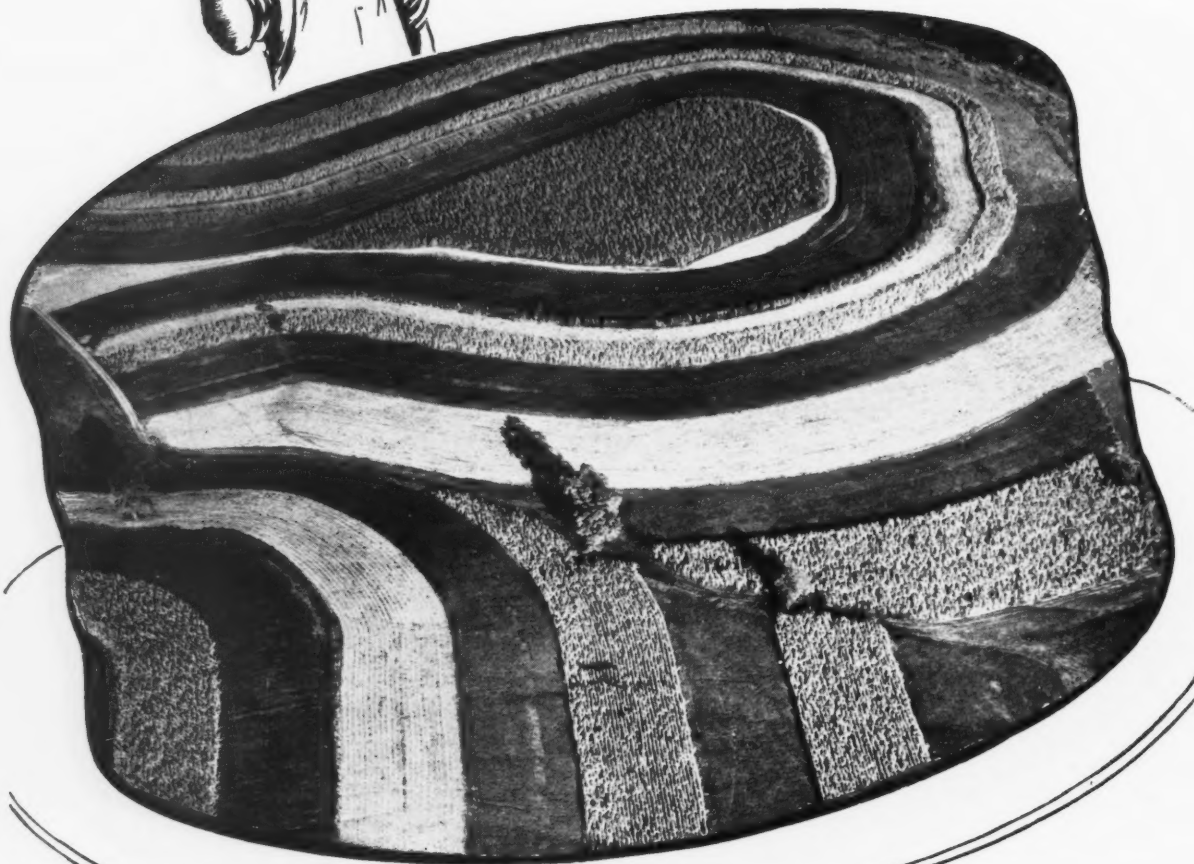
Are Farm Co-ops Getting Too Big?

See page 6

Would You Marry a Farmer?

See page 10

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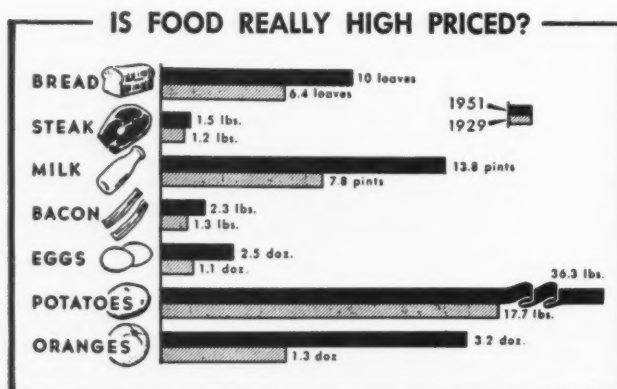
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AN hour's earnings in a factory may buy less of some things now than it has in the past, but it will buy more food. Information Cornell University has received from the United States Department of Agriculture indicates, for example, that one hour of factory labor will buy almost twice as much milk, bacon, and eggs as in 1929. Compared with 1949, hourly wages this year will buy more milk, eggs, and potatoes and about the same amount of bread, round steak, butter, pork chops, bacon, and cheese.

The "average" farmer during 1951 is expected to get from 90 to 95 cents an hour for his labor compared with the \$1.56 an hour the "average" factory worker received at the beginning of the year.

THE Extension Service keeps the people of the State up to date on agricultural problems and progress in many ways. Hundreds of mats, such as the one above, news stories, and photographs are used each year by newspapers and magazines to tell **all** the people what is going on in New York agriculture. They not only give farmers the latest information from the College of Agriculture, but they also help non-farmers to understand some of the problems of producing and marketing food.

Cornell University

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

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OUR COVER . . . drop by the University orchards any time now and you will see one of the nicest signs of spring. Photo by New York State College of Agriculture.

The Cornell Countryman

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Editor Michael V. E. Rulison
Business Manager William Hoffmann
Managing Editor . . . David Bullard Asst. Adv. Mgr. Anna Maier
Adv. Mgr. Robert Snyder Home Ec Editor . . . Blanche Miller
Mall CIRC. Mgr. . . . Shirley Sagen Asst. Home Ec. Ed.
Campus CIRC. Mgr. . . Kenneth Bell Barbara Chamberlain
Art Editor Mike Gilman

Associate Editors
Rina Ceci Phillips Foster Conrad Oliven Margot Pringle

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Vol. XLVIII—No. 8



Up To Us Editorials

A big hoot and hollering has gone up from activities leaders around the hill these last couple of terms. The stimulus for many cryings-out seems to stem from concern over the extra-curricular interests of students in the College of Agriculture. "Where are the aggies?" they scream.

The Straight and other organizations which are supposed to have a certain amount of appeal for students throughout the University have been attempting to put their fingers on reasons which would answer this question. It appears that students from the upper quad have not taken their fair share of pleasures from student activities, nor have they contributed much to the welfare of such groups as provide an outlet for interests and drives. "Why don't ag students mix in with us?" is the question.

Excuses

Some people have attempted to excuse the aggie by describing the great distances between Stocking Hall and points on the lower campus—but such a hedge is meaningless. There is something more profound than the simple matter of a handicapped location. We must look elsewhere.

Most folks consider aggies as "different" from themselves. No sociological evidence points to such a differentiation. Instead we must turn to a peculiar turn of attitude which is currently prevailing in the Agricultural college's atmosphere. Many ag men think engineers and arts students are too college, but still these petty claims deserve no major consideration. It is still a deeper feeling which we seek.

Many Activities

It has been said that there are enough activities on the ag campus
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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Why They Go Back--

**Recent Years Have Reversed
The Trend Away From The Farm.
More and More Graduates Return
To The Lasting Land.**

by Dave Bullard '53

We remember the unhappy stories of okies, displaced farmers, mortgages, failures, personal ruin, and misery which accompanied the Great Depression. We recollect that those who struggled to raise food and produce milk for others were frequently those who starved or were reduced to the lowest standards of living which have been observed in America, possibly since the revolution.

In those days of yore men were not inclined to "go farming" for such a future held only a promise of failure dangling on a thread of success. In those days men trained to become farmers, as men from our own college, sought security in other endeavor.

This explains why until five or six years ago only about an eighth of our graduates wound up on farms. At first we are surprised when we find this out because, after all, this is the College of Agriculture.

The Twenties

To give you a little background, farmers in the twenties were producing an overabundance of farm products—our granary was glutted and farm prices were not good. After 1929 production declined slightly, but prices fell further and millions of people were literally driven from the land. Few were encouraged to begin farming careers. Mechanization and modernization of techniques have permitted fewer and fewer growers to produce for more and more consumers. It is obvious that such an unbalanced situation leaves many farmers out on a limb and they usually have been obliged to discontinue their operations. Agrarian greenhorns, frightened by the prospects of early failure, have sought positions of refuge and security in industry as well

as in firms which cater to agricultural activities.

We might suppose, too, that social pressures have caused some ag grads to think twice about setting up for themselves or even returning to their home farms. As a way of life, agriculture in those days neither earned nor was awarded the slightest respect as an occupation by most people in this country. Sociologists have verified this fact in many independent studies.

Capital Scarce

One more point must be called to your attention. Laying one's hands on capital in the thirties was no mean job. To go into a depreciating business like growing plants and animals the would-be farmer had to talk smooth and fast. What banker would take such a risk on a college graduate, or any one else for that matter when all around him he could see farming projects being abandoned by their ruined owners?

Today the tables seem to be changed. For how long is a matter of much speculation.

Needless to say, the war gave farming a terrific shot in the arm.

The needs of our allies and those whom we liberated were insatiable it seemed, and our producing machine got into high gear and fed a large part of the world. Those behind the plow began to turn over many dollar bills and when cultivating, a penny could be found under every weed. People in farming decided to stay there. Those on the outside thought it would be nice to "get in." Today many of us are bending our way toward farm futures. Exactly why? Here are a few good reasons.

Several students preparing to graduate were recently asked why they expected to enter the farming profession. The answers were varied. One fellow said that "the way of life" had a very strong attraction for him and he went on to say that there is no better place than a farm where a family may be raised to such high health and happiness. One other grad, slightly more businesslike, pressed the point that with Government aids in several aspects of farming he could not afford to forego such opportunities to "capitalize on a good thing."

"Farming Is Best"

A third opinion, apparently held by many students who come from farms, is that "under current circumstances I cannot find any better occupation than farming." My father has a big place, capitalized at \$350 thousand and for me to try my hand at something else would be like selling the goose which laid the golden egg. This last sentiment may well come to be the predominating one as our farms become

(Continued on page 20)



—N.Y. State College of Agriculture
A well kept farm brings the college graduate back without much trouble in good times.

Are Farm Co-ops Getting Too Big?

by Evan Lamb '51

One day in 1947, a group of us were walking across the campus when someone stated in no uncertain terms, "Well I don't care what anyone says, the farm co-ops are getting too big." It struck me like a bolt of lightning! I had worked with a leading farm cooperative for a year after I got out of the army and during this time I had become extremely interested in cooperatives as such. The result was that I decided to learn more about that type of business here at Cornell.

In the community where I had worked, the folks who traded with the co-op accepted it for what it was and seldom questioned its policy. In all sincerity I must say that I felt the same way. But now here at Cornell someone had challenged the cooperative system. I came to realize that perhaps I should investigate the problem to straighten out my thinking. Could farm co-ops become too large?

Danger Signs

My study has revealed that there are two main points in determining whether or not a co-op is too large. They are: (1) If a farm cooperative reaches a point where it eliminates rather than stimulates competition it is too large and (2) If a farm cooperative tends to be controlled more by management than by members then it shows signs of becoming too large.

It is important that we remember not all cooperative leaders agree as to what the purpose of co-ops should be. There are two more or less opposing programs of cooperative development inviting the interest and support of farmers today. One program is based on the idea of controlling through cooperatives all

the business in a given area of marketing or purchasing. The exponents of this first plan believe that coops should engage in everything under the sun on the grounds that they are trying to save the world. I for one do not think that farm co-ops, or any other type of organization were designed to save the world. In short, I feel that if any cooperative becomes so large as to stifle competition in its field, it then becomes a useless entity in our free society.

The opposing program offered farmers today is one founded on the idea of using co-ops as pace-setters. I agree with this theory yet I fear that too many cooperative organizations founded on this principle often become side tracked from their goal as pace-setters.

Pace-Setters

The late H. E. Babcock had this to say concerning pace-setting cooperatives: "The first fundamental which must be recognized when a cooperative is used as a pace-setter is to operate it in such a way that it improves the performance of the services in which it engages. In other words farmer owned and con-

trolled co-ops must never hold umbrellas over inefficiencies.

Unless they can be used to force better rendering of services in the fields in which they operate, they fail as pace-setters. Unless a cooperative gives early promise of moving out to the head of the pack and pulling it along at a faster pace, it should be liquidated; it is this kind of cooperative which should never grow at all.

These may seem like harsh words, but in them lies the gospel of co-ops as pace-setters.

The other main difficulty encountered with size is control. The larger a cooperative becomes, the more difficult it becomes for members to control it in their own interest. Comparing the situation of the farmer and the cooperative to government, the problem becomes clear.

Farmer Brown's Voice

In local school districts, one recognizes his influence and ability to influence control. In the United States government, one cannot recognize his control, so diluted is his say with that of one hundred fifty million other people. In a small local co-op, farmer Brown's vote is felt, but in our large purchasing co-ops the problems of the business are so complex that the natural trend is to give up control to management. The question I raise is—how far should this separation of control go?

Since a cooperative must operate on a day to day basis in marketing and securing commodities, management must be given the power to act swiftly as it sees fit. Very few

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Farm machinery is only one of the many items which today's co-ops provide for their customers.



The Farmer's Song

by Margot Pringle '53

Now Agriculture students gather round, gathee round and you will hear some hot tips on how to farm—if you listen with both ears. You have been hearing the progressive modern theories for a long time now, and using them when you go home and getting good results. But with all due credit to modern research, there are a few things that aren't in the text books. Your grandpa may have been an ignorant old cuss but he still knew a thing or two about the land, no matter what the college people say. So settle back and listen a while, because it never hurts to hear the way the old folks did things. They settled their land themselves, and cleared it and fought for it and

About a month ago, we received a copy of the spring New York *Folklore Quarterly*, which is about the best collection of agricultural yarns and sayings we ever saw. Miss Edith Cutting, who put the booklet together, gathered material from all over the state and much of it came from past and present ag students of Cornell. With the kind permission of the editor, we are using material from the booklet for this article.

loved it. And they cooked up some pretty funny ideas about how farm jobs ought to be done.

For instance, take livestock. Since the days of the gypsies, more tricks about handling animals have been passed from father to son than about any other phase of farming. Today the stock raisers are crammed with scientific information. More than one old farmer has been flabbergasted when his boy came home from college talking about production curves and total digestible nutrients. It used to be a lot simpler.

Today's feed experts tell us that pigs must be fed with great care—to be sure they are getting the proper vitamins and minerals. According to earlier sources, the best way to raise them is just to let them run loose and take care of themselves. Up in St. Lawrence County, a farmer turned out the old sow and her twelve pigs one spring and never saw them again until fall. He was bringing in the pumpkins when he found one so big he couldn't lift it, so he pushed till it started rolling down the hill. It got going awful fast, and when it hit a rock it busted wide open. Out waddled all thirteen pigs. When she was butchered the old sow weighed fifteen hundred

pounds and the little ones were ten fifty apiece.

If a cow is unthrifty or thin, she probably has a hollow horn or a wolf in her tail—despite what you learned in An Hus 50. If she is a shy breeder, try bruising her ear before she is bred again. And if you want a heifer calf, make sure the cow is bred while facing the sun. Professor Bratton's theories of probability (remember the penny tossing lab?) never mentioned that one.

Horse Sense?

Horses are thought of as a thing of the past, in learned circles, but there are still quite a few of them around. They will always be the most sensitive of all farm animals, and the most human. And because of an endless variety of equine tricks and habits, it's easy to get stung on a trade if you don't look out. A fellow named Wash Fox got stuck with a balky horse one time—he hitched it to a load of hay but the horse would not budge. Finally Wash got so mad he built a fire under the horse's belly, and he moved quick enough then—but just far enough to burn up the load of

(Continued on page 18)



Humor For The Weary

Miss Petry's Bulletin Board Provides Refreshment
For The Tired Lecture Listener

by Conrad Oliver '53

"Some day you'll come crawling back to me," said one rattler to the other as he struck out across the desert. This is only one of the many bits of humor tacked up on Miss Ruth Petry's bulletin board, outside her office in 243 Plant Science.

On this board you may possibly find a notice of a tea in the Van Rensselaer Green Room, a resume of science behind the Iron Curtain, or an application blank for a botany assistantship in Colorado. But the big attraction in the scholarly atmosphere, please note, is jokes and cartoons. As any Botany I student will testify they're 'durn good" or "cute."

It all started about 10 or so years ago when Miss Petry noticed some outstanding animal cartoons by Ed Nofziger in the *Saturday Evening Post*. She clipped them out and tacked them on her board where some weary student could pause for a chuckle.

Miss Petry has been clipping and tacking ever since. Twice a week she manages to post a new assortment of current humor. The cartoons have piled up—"some are perennially good"—and now fill the top drawer of a filing cabinet, neatly sorted under such headings as golf-in, veterans, summer, and dogs. Oh,

yes, there are always the ones about the fair sex. But Miss Petry is especially fond of the dog cartoons by Nofziger. She confesses she misses Nofziger's animal cartoons since they have not appeared in the *Post* for the last several years.

Occasionally Miss Petry finds an exceptional cartoon missing ("snitched") and she admits, "It's

kind of exasperating." On the other hand, she is very much pleased whenever a student brings her a new sketch or joke.

Trying to please three types of readers, she always keeps the humor in good taste with students, graduates, and professors, sometimes asking her brother, Prof. Loren C. Petry, for help. Students seem to prefer such cartoons as the one depicting a boy and girl who are supposed to be studying flowers on a botany field trip. Grads are amused by jokes about the veteran returning to college with a wife and "string of kids." Profs, well they pretend they don't look at the jokes but Miss Petry is "quite sure they do."

About once a year a copy of Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" or some appropriate clipping finds its place among the cartoons. This is no educational campaign on Miss Petry's part. She just feels it's good to remind students of things other than jokes and their immediate studies.

Preparing material for 500 students in the elementary labs every week takes lots of time. Asked if keeping the bulletin board posted with timely humor did not impose on her busy schedule, Miss Petry smilingly replied, "No, not really. Seemingly students are interested in it."

News of The Professors

Sweet Edits "Weeds"

Prof. Robert D. Sweet, department of vegetable crops, will be the editor of "Weeds," a quarterly journal scheduled for publication this summer.

International in scope, the new technical journal will cover all phases of weed control including regulation, education, and research. It will contain the latest information on weeds ranging from life histories to physiological studies.

A special feature will be an extensive bibliography. Cataloging of weed publications and articles has already started on a world-wide basis.

The publication is to be spon-

sored by the Association of Regional Weed Control Conferences, whose membership includes scientists in industry and agricultural experiment stations in the United States, Canada, and Central America.

Cunningham Back

Prof. L. C. Cunningham, department of Agricultural Economics, returned to Cornell late in April after completing a four month assignment as consultant in the Office of Price Stabilization at Washington. He served as acting economist in the Grain and Feed Branch.

Since January 1, the Washington staff of the Office of Price Stabili-

(Continued on next page)

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

zation has grown from a small group of about 25 members to several hundred at the present time and it is expected to reach a total of some 3,000 when fully staffed, Cunningham reported.

Following the issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation on January 26, work was begun in the Branch on the preparation of tailored price ceiling regulations for grains and feed ingredients. Cunningham's primary interest was the ceiling price relationships among the grains and ingredients and these in turn with livestock prices.

3 Entomologists Study Abroad

The College of Agriculture has awarded traveling fellowships to three entomology professors, J. Douglas Hood, Ferdinand K. Butt, and J. Chester Bradley, for study at scientific institutions in foreign countries this summer.

At the invitation of the Instituto Agronomico do Norte, Professor Hood plans a trip in the Amazon, where he will add to his collection of Thysanoptera (thrips), already the largest in existence.

Drs. Butt and Bradley will attend the ninth International Congress of Entomology in Amsterdam, Holland. Professor Butt will visit institutions in England, France, and Italy to study the research and teaching in histology and morphology. Dr. Bradley will consult with commissioners of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and also complete taxonomic work with material available only in European museums.

Hansen and Bame Receive Voice Scholarships

Two special music scholarships have been awarded to Vera Biorn Hansen '53 and Sally Bame '51 this year. These scholarships entitle the two Home Ec students to study with Keith Falkner, Visiting Professor of Voice from England. The girls are to study with Mr. Falkner for one year.

Rock Happy Heroes

How Cornell Geologists Worried About Baker Lab Sliding Into Triphammer Gorge

by Marina Ivanov-Rinov '53

Chances are you haven't thought much about the science of the earth since you made a graceful exit from Geology 115, and your knowledge of drumlins and geosynclines may have fled with the four winds. But you'd be surprised how closely the geologist and his science is concerned with your daily life. The rock happy fellows are connected with everything from oil wells to the construction of skyscrapers, and one of them doubtless helped plan the building you are sitting in.

The Cornell campus is crawling with geologists of all kinds, for the Ithaca region is a wonderful one to study. It has rich outcroppings of Devonian rock—remember the tiny seashell fossils in it? And there are other interesting features around here, such as the uniformly straight surfaces shown in the gorges, and permanent disruptions left by tons of glacial ice. But it should be added that Ithaca has its share of geological headaches. And some of them are very close at hand.

Baker Lab Built

Not so long ago, Cornell was erecting a grand and expensive building, now known to students as Baker Laboratory of Chemistry. The site was carefully chosen, as one befitting the noble lines and impressive size of the new building. The natural place seemed to be on a hill facing an earlier donation dedicated to physics. The tree-lined street crossed in front of the spot, and the 350-foot deep gorge plunged away to the left—a truly elegant background for a stone structure.

The foundation was started and so was the trouble. The firm silt dug up was perfect foundation ma-

terial, but it was sitting on a bed of slippery, slimy, impermeable lake clay. The architects' hair turned white, as they had horrible visions of their product cracking in half as a result of the undrainable water. This water would filter through the silt, hit the clay, and be forced to exit on the same level since it could penetrate no deeper. The soil would be washed away in no time, undermining the entire building. And there was a nasty possibility that Baker Lab would slide along the clay, in several sections, until it hit the bottom of Triphammer Gorge—some 400 feet below.

Bring The Geologists

Everyone felt like banging their heads against the new ground-works. However, somebody called on the Cornell geologists to come and run some tests, just to be sure. Their shovels brought up the expected, terrifying clay. So they decided to lay in some drainage pipes, which now lead into the same gorge that was expected to be the final resting place of Baker Laboratory. It seemed hard to believe that the problem had been solved by something so simple as a drainage system.

Nevertheless, every now and then you'll see a chemistry student standing and gazing at Baker Lab. His eyes express mixed emotion. Probably he half hopes that the geologists were not thorough enough, and that he will find his classes cancelled some morning because—in last night's rainstorm—the building slid slowly and majestically into the gorge.

But the chemistry building stands firm. The geologists have modestly and completely finished their job.

The Cornell Countrywoman

"Would You Marry a Farmer?"

**Cornell's Co-eds Announce
Their Opinions On A
Perennial Topic**

by Blanche Miller '53 and Rina Ceci '53

It is difficult to imagine, but it is true nevertheless: The Cornell co-ed is a romantic soul. She is still looking for, and dreaming of, love—not caring whether her husband is a tiller of the soil or a toiler of the subway.

In an attempt to discover whether the girls of this campus continue to think of life on a farm as the drudgery it once was and whether they would consider living the life of a farm wife, we set out with this question: Would you marry a farmer?

But it appears that the important question is "who he is" not "what he is." In order to set up tabulated results gained from student interviews each statement would have to be prefaced with "Certainly, if I loved him," "I don't care for farms, but if I loved him . . .," "If I really loved him it wouldn't matter," or "As long as I love him . . ."

"No—Its Slavery"

Besides these prefaces we had several other reactions to our question. Some of the girls from the Arts College seemed to feel that farm life would be too different from city life and that they could not adapt to such a change. One girl exclaimed, "No—it's slavery all day and half the night. Even with modern conveniences you can't keep up with the work. There's not enough social interaction for the children."

Another said, "My first reaction is no, but families in the country have more reasons to be held together than in the city. They are more likely to avoid atom bombs and bacterial warfare."

A third girl came up with the

more conventional answer, "That depends on the farmer."

From the various reactions we had a poll of the students might read something like this—
Home Ec Students

Child Development majors — A farm is the best place to rear children.

Food majors—The variety of foods offered on a farm makes it possible for a wife to use her skill and ingenuity in concocting special dishes for her family.

Arts Students

Science or Zoo majors—There are some wonderful specimens (both plant and animal) to be found in the rural environment.

Government majors—There is a

strong farm block in Congress which a well-informed wife might aid.

Agricultural Students

Education majors—A farm atmosphere provides education of a different sort than that which children utilize in the city.

Then of course, many girls who are not certain of their abilities to compete with other women might reply that living on a farm offers no opportunities to worry who her husband is with when he phones he'll be home on the late train.

Natural Surroundings

In this poll such factors as the natural surroundings, fresh air, quiet and calm provided on a farm competed with the theatres, the shopping centers, and companionship offered by cities. The educated co-ed has come to realize that farm life is not as terrible an ordeal as it has formerly been pictured. With the invention of many new machines work has been facilitated.

As one girl voiced it, "I'd marry the man not the occupation." But then there are always the fractious ones like, "I wouldn't be willing to be the farmer's wife unless he was the farmer's husband too."

Voice Library Started

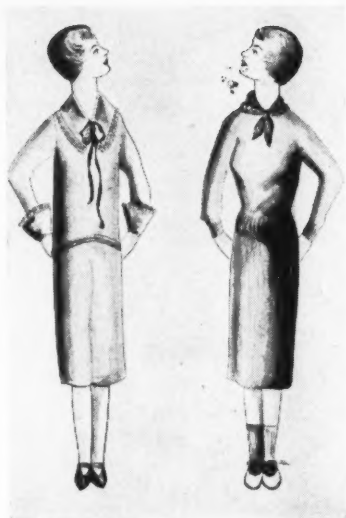
A library which lends the voices as well as the words of leading authorities in many fields has been set up at Cornell University. The Cornell Tape Recording Center is one of the first in the country.

The center is operated by the radio services of Cornell's Department of Extension Teaching and Information under the supervision of Prof. L. W. Kaiser. A newly issued catalog lists about 450 titles which can be obtained by schools, Extension workers, or interested community groups. The only requirement is that the person ordering a program furnish his own tape on which the program can be transcribed.

The idea isn't a new one, Kaiser says. There has been a demand for this type of service for a long time,

but the disk recordings used have been expensive. Recording on a magnetized cellulose tape which can be erased and reused indefinitely has cut the cost. High quality, low cost recorders are now available and many groups already own or have access to one.

Recordings available at Cornell range from advice on home gardens to a program on radar contact with the moon, although agricultural and home economics topics are stressed. They include material from many departments at Cornell and from the United Office of Education. "Tape recording gives us a chance to overcome the objection that radio isn't permanent," says Professor Kaiser. "Now we can keep important programs on tape as long as people want to hear them."



Pencils or Curves

**Does Today's Co-ed Dress
As Her Mother Did
Thirty Years Ago?**

by Jean Anderson

"What're they trying to do? Bring back the twenties?"

"It sure looks like it! The first thing you know, we'll be wear'n the clothes our mothers had thirty years ago!"

These were the remarks of a group of coeds who were complaining that the so-called "new" styles are nothing more than a weak recurrence of the styles of the flaming twenties. The fashion trends of the two periods are alike in several respects—but actually the two are quite different.

The silhouette of the fashionable young miss thirty years ago has been likened to the silhouette of the modern skyscraper—tall, slender, and straight. This comparison may sound ridiculous at first, but the analogy is quite good; for the chic feminine scholar of yesterday strived to possess the willowy, pencil-like figure. Every attempt was made to assume an appearance of "graceful" shapelessness. The favorite dress of that era was the simple chemise which was draped from the shoulders and belted loosely about the hips—a frock about as complimentary to the feminine figure as the common gunny sack.

Trends Today

It is certainly not the aim of every coed today to become an oversized replica of the ordinary wooden pencil, and the fashions of today have not been designed to create that sort of an impression. The purpose of the trends today is to enhance the feminine figure

by means of tight bodices, nipped-in waists, and padded hips.

After studying 1920 editions of several popular fashion magazines, it's a little hard to understand why people began to think that our clothes are nothing more than a rather modern version of the styles so popular in the twenties. Today the coed's creed is "mix 'em and match 'em," for separates are a must in every college girl's wardrobe. Proof of this statement may be seen in the results of a study carried out by Mrs. Mary Ryan, a psychologist in the Textiles and Clothing Department. The survey conducted by Mrs. Ryan among the Cornell coeds showed that every girl almost always wears a skirt and sweater (or blouse) each day for classes.

—and Sweaters

Thirty years ago sweaters were seen more often gliding up and down ski slopes than at classroom lectures. One look at the sweaters of that era can easily tell you why. Sweaters were made of very thick, heavy wool and must have been knit on needles at least half an inch in diameter. Sweaters were more for outdoor use, rather like the

windbreaker or sports jacket of today. Practically all of the sweaters were long sleeved and many were cardigans. They had V-necks and many even sported big sailor collars. Though two or three sweaters would have easily suited the needs of yesterday's coed, eight or nine is the number owned by the average Cornell coed today. And that figure is just an average, for a girl can never have too many sweaters. Some girls have as many as 18 or 20 and are still building up their collections!

Those most popular today are collarless and may be either short or long sleeved. The weave is very fine—so fine in some instances that the sweater could be easily mistaken for a wool jersey blouse. There is seldom any elaborate detail on the sweaters today. Most are of a solid color, whereas the heavy knit sweaters popular in the twenties were often multicolored and very frequently decorated with delicate embroidery and beading.

Simplicity explains the success of today's sweater. Many of them can be an integral part of the coed's complete wardrobe and not just a

(Continued on page 22)



This picture shows history in addition to the clothes. Martha Van Rensselaer and her assistants are about to begin one of their many trips in the first car belonging to the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture. (1915).

Introducing . . .



Wally Rich

—Rich

"Even though I am sometimes pulling the wrong gadgets at the right time, photography is the hobby for me. I get such a kick out of it and meet so many interesting people, especially the pros." The man with the camera and the 'watch the birdie' password is Wally Rich. Wally has been enthusiastic over photography for nine years and at Cornell has distinguished himself with his pictures for the *Cornell Countryman*, where he has been photography editor for the past two years.

Wally hails from Hobart, New York where he has lived all his life on a poultry-dairy farm. After graduation from high school, he worked three years for his father on the chicken farm.

Realizing that a little college training would be invaluable in the poultry business, Wally decided to come to Cornell. So he enlisted in the two year poultry course in the ag school. But Cornell got under Wally's skin and so he switched to the four year program.

Another big activity of Wally's has been playing a sousaphone in the Big Red Band. "Even though we have to practice many hours a week and give up our Saturday afternoons all fall, the Big Red has been a wonderful experience. I have had the opportunity to play at practically every college in the East and have travelled to Penn for four years."

Quite naturally, Wally is a member of the Poultry Club of which he is vice-president. He was elected to Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary journalism society, and Ho-Nun-De-Kah in his junior year. Wally also participates in Westminster, Cleft Club, and is a member of Acacia.

After graduation Wally hopes to return to the poultry farm and take up partnership with his father. His photography skill won't go to waste either as it will fit in with the publishing of a yearly pictorial poultry magazine. B.M.

Carolyn Niles

When we countrymen sit down to spin a yarn about an outstanding student we invariably find that the boys have more to talk about than the girls do. But with Carolyn Niles up for consideration we turn the tables.

Student, activities woman, and administrator are the words which can only begin to describe Carolyn's accomplishments. But her accomplishments are in a way a very definite service to her friends and fellow Cornellians because her interests have centered around those things which do good for the rest of us. For example: service on the Student-Faculty Committee in the College of Home Economics; representative to the State University Symposium at Rochester from her

college; and YASNY, that merry bunch of souls which is responsible for the colorful, thought-provoking decorations which add to the spirit of the big weekends immeasurably. To her inner circle of friends at Tri-Delt, she serves as house manager.

Before we proceed, note that Carolyn is a top honor student, having been elected to Omicron Nu.

Carolyn has sawed out tunes as first violinist for the University Orchestra and she has sung in Sage Choir. On top of all this she has served as a waitress for Res Halls dining rooms and the Cafeteria at Martha Van.

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Delta Delta Delta Sorority have both honored Carol with scholarships.

Summers have been passed working at resorts.

Carol lives in Schenectady and has been at Cornell since she became a freshman here four years ago. Besides paying just about all her college expenses she has surely achieved much that the rest of us envy and admire. She is contented with all things, expressing disappointment only in the fact that students do not back up the Student-Faculty Committee. She said regarding this, "The Committee is doing an excellent job but it can't function without the students behind it." R.K.



Carolyn

—Rich

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

... Your Friends



Marge Crimmings

Marge, better known as Rugged to her associates on field trips, comes from northern Yonkers — close enough to the Big City to attend operas, but far enough away to hike and find animals in the woods near her home.

She has always been a woods-lover, with fine arts running a close second in her interests: music, painting, poetry, and literature.

She started her college work at Mount St. Vincent in the Bronx studying architecture, Greek, and English. Love of outdoor life won out, however, and she decided to transfer to Cornell.

After working during the summer for a plant research company as a secretary, she entered here as a sophomore to major in ornithology. In her junior year she was awarded the A. R. Brand Scholarship in Ornithology. Marge is a member of Newman Club and is the secretary of Jordani, the undergraduate zoologists' club.

She has been on many field trips during her school years, and on extended ones during vacations. The climax of these was a camping trip through the West all last summer, including Yellowstone, where Rugged caught the brook trout shown in the picture.

Marge would like to voice two opinions about Cornell before leaving. She is vehemently opposed to

WSGA (thinks the Self-Government part is a misnomer), disapproves of compulsory voting and attendance at meetings, and other similar evils. She hopes that the few wooded areas left on campus are preserved, and not eliminated in favor of buildings.

In the future Marge hopes to work in the conservation field, possibly on museum display work, and expects to live in the West, not forgetting that there are other places to travel to.

J.Z.

Hugh Robotham

Take a few minutes off to ask Hugh Robotham about Jamaica, B.W.I. Prediction: A gigantic smile will envelope his face as he dreamily describes the beautiful north coast of his home-country, with its "white sands, waving palm trees, and dimpling waves." He confesses recommending it to many Cornellians as the perfect place for a honeymoon!

Hugh had boarding school, teacher's college, and ten years of teaching history and English on his record when he applied to major in ag economics at Cornell. At the end of this summer, he will have earned his degree and hopes to begin work for his "Master's" here.

Hugh becomes most enthusiastic when he lights on the subject of nature—plants and animals. He blames his consuming interest in the population and food supply of Jamaica on this. All of his work at Cornell thus far has been done with a clear-cut goal of carrying as much as possible back to Jamaica where he will work organizing agricultural extension education.

Despite the heavy schedule necessitated by this accelerated program, Hugh always finds time to talk formally and informally, on and off campus. He classifies it as one of his hobbies, and his listeners include everyone from farm folk in towns surrounding Ithaca to the audiences at the Eastman Stage Speaking Contest held during Farm and Home Week each year. One of the six finalists both years that he competed, Hugh was second prize winner in 1950.

Some of Hugh's love for talking has carried over into writing. Evidence: Some of his articles published in "The Ithaca Journal" and "The Sun" have been picked up by the Post-Standard. A prose-writing course which he took in the Arts College gave him a chance to spend time at one of his favorite occupations, "dreaming."

One of Hugh's delights appears to be American slang. He admits consciously learning many expressions because they "sometimes convey so precisely what I want to say."

Hugh found Cornell a new world when he first came here from Jamaica—with new types of exams, new teaching methods, and most formidable of all, frigid weather to adjust to. However, you can tell he is sincere, as always, when he says emphatically, "I don't regret a moment of it."

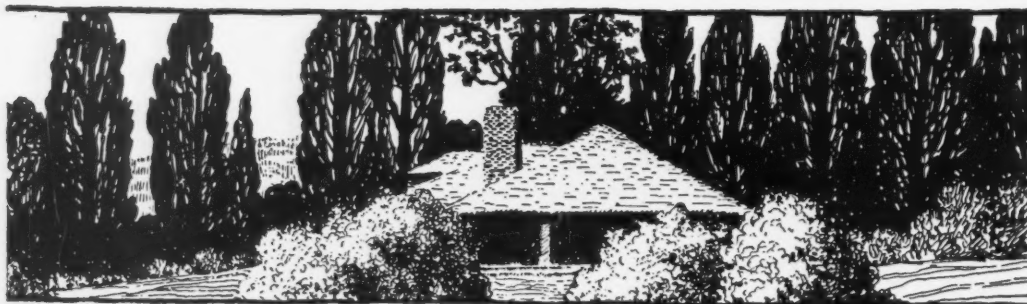
Algonquin Lodge is Hugh's American home, which he fondly declares provides "nothing short of complete living." The rest of his loyalty goes to his Baptist Church group.

In spite of his time-consuming twenty-two credit hours, Hugh can often be caught mopping the home ec cafeteria. If he could find some other enthusiasts, he might also be seen playing cricket.

A.B.



Hugh



Alumnates

1923

William B. Davies is teaching Agriculture and operating a farm at Hammond. He has five daughters, one of whom, Janet, is here now in the Home Ec school.

1927

Alexander B. Klots, who has been a professor at C.C.N.Y. for some years has recently had a book published called "Field Book of Butterflies." It should prove to be one of, if not the leading book in its field.

Richard Goodwin, a student here for the winter course in 1930-31, was one of the consignees of some of the excellent Brown Swiss cattle for the Empire Brown Swiss sale held in the Judging Pavilion April 20.

1933

Albert E. Griffiths, who went on here at Cornell to get his Ph.D. in 1939, is now working on the development of herbicides for Socony-Vacuum. He is living in Port Washington, N. Y.

1934

G. L. Hunt is successfully maintaining his position as shepherd at the Cornell sheep farm. He was a sheep farmer, and has been in his present position since graduation.

1935

John A. Dunn has been swine farm manager at Cornell since 1945, and last month finished another year in this position. What is it, six years now?

1938

Norma Jean Hotaling was married to Raymond E. Blocker August 23 last year, and is now an Army captain doing dietician's work at the U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Campbell, Ky.

1939

Donald H. Dewey went on to get his Ph.D. in veg crops here last year, and is now at the U.S.D.A. Horticultural Field Station in Fresno, California. He is working on handling, transportation, and storage of fruits and vegetables.

1940

Theodore D. Dedowitz and family have deserted Trumansburg for Levittown, Long Island. He is teaching economics at the Farmingdale Agricultural and Technical Institute.

1941

Robert H. Stevely was back to judge the showmanship in the horse classes at the Round-Up Clubs' fitting and showmanship contest during Farm and Home Week. He operates a farm at Canandaigua at the present time.

Walter Scudder is at the South Carolina Truck Experiment Station in Charleston, and plans to return here soon to complete work on his Ph.D.

1943

Joe Daigle is working on the certification of potato seed for six of the northeastern states. He has a job which requires going to Florida in the winter to grow and test the seed, then coming north in the summer.

Rupert C. Dunton, of Baltimore, left for Japan in mid-January to become an agricultural missionary for the Methodist Church.

1944

Helen Marie Knapp, now Mrs. Joseph P. Ingerson, formerly was chief dietician of the Rochester General Hospital. She has recently taken the position as nutritional advisor in the medical department of Eastman Kodak.

Charles Alexander, who was not able to finish school and get his degree became the owner of a farm in the Cortland Valley last month, as Farm Management students have been finding out.

Elliot Doris Mulhauser, now Mrs. Gregory Lynes, has recently accepted a position as teacher in the Child Care Center in Santa Monica, California.

Phyllis Eloise Stout taught home economics at the Hunt Memorial Union School at Freeville and the George Junior Republic in Freeville. In 1950 she became a 4-H agent-at-large and

has just been made Assistant 4-H Club Agent in Ontario County.

1945

Germaine Seelye received her Master's in the Vegetable Crops Department in 1946. She is now at Purdue with her husband, who is continuing in graduate work there.

Jean McLean went into further study at Simmons College in Boston, took several jobs as a dietician in Buffalo, and is now at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City.

Ed Slusarczyk, who is farm program director for WIBX in Utica, recently received a plaque from the National Safety Council and the U.S.D.A. for the station's promotion of safety on the farm and its service to agriculture.

1951

Wilbur Pope has gone back to the homestead in Jefferson County. He had been helping with management of the farm before he came to Cornell, and now has gone into partnership with his father.

Wesley Engst, who was fourth high individual at Waterloo two years ago, and helped the dairy judging team to reach 3rd place, bought a farm near Sherwood, N. Y. He is going into a dairy farming and cash crops business.

Bill Here is doing graduate work at the University of Illinois in the Ag Economics Department.

Herman Timm has gone to Michigan State to study for his M.S.

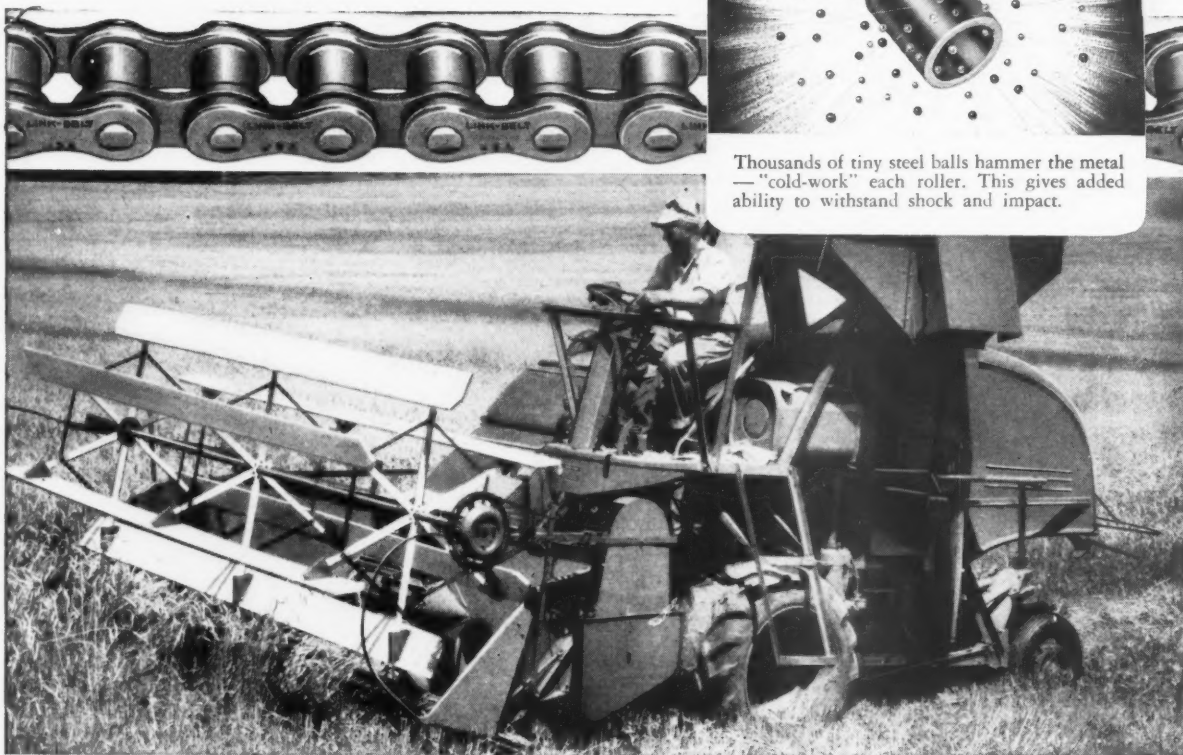
F. J. Lambert is now operating his own farm south of Cortland.

Dyer Werfelman is working with the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company.

Donald Youmand is in Albany County helping his brother Lester, '42, operate the farm.

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Campus Clearinghouse

Ho-Nun-De-Kah Elects:

Faculty

G. O. Hall
J. I. Miller
G. W. Trimberger
H. S. Tyler
J. J. Wanderstock
G. H. Wellington

Students

H. E. Alexander
F. A. Aude
C. W. Bassett
A. J. Beard Jr.
S. Z. Berry
V. H. Bitter
S. R. Burton
R. C. Call
H. J. Cameron
D. A. Cario
E. H. Carrigan
H. K. Chadwick
F. J. Coddington
G. J. Conneman Jr.
P. R. Dries
W. D. Elmore
G. P. Georghiou
G. H. Gowen
R. B. Grossman
J. M. Haines
L. A. Hayner
B. M. Hayward
W. L. Hodges
W. G. Hoffmann
P. G. Huntington
D. C. Irving
N. J. Juried
E. J. Kresse
W. D. MacMillen
J. W. Morgan
R. N. Mosely
K. W. Olcott
J. A. Orive
R. L. Pask
G. E. Payne
G. R. Plowe
C. J. Porter Jr.
J. E. Price
L. G. Schaeneman
R. T. Sherwood
J. M. A. Sleight
J. H. Talmage
D. O. Taylor
F. Trojan
W. K. Wannamaker
A. N. Weinberg
P. J. West
H. C. Wightman
T. W. Winsberg

Poultry Club

Hugh Wightman '52 was elected president of the Poultry Club at the April meeting. Other new officers are Edwin Meixell '53, vice-president; Phil Horton '52, secretary; and Bill Staempfli '52, treasurer.

The club is making final arrangements for a broiler roast on Mt. Pleasant May 20.

Round-Up Names

Ward MacMillen '52 was elected president of the Round-Up Club last month. Other officers are Jack Porter '52, vice-president; Naomi Leith '53, secretary; and Bob Pask '52, treasurer. Senior and junior auditors are Dick Call '52 and Bob Torbitt '52.

The club also elected Bill Bair '51 Chapter of Merit representative from Cornell. The top five candidates in the nation will be presented the Chapter of Merit Award in Chicago this fall.

The award is based on scholarship, interest in livestock, and general campus participation.

Pomology Club

Professor Howard S. Tyler spoke at the April 10th meeting of the Pomology Club on job opportunities for pomology majors.

During the regular business meeting Charles Weed was elected president; Don Cario '52, vice-president; and Bill Hubbard '52, secretary-treasurer.

4-H Elections

Election of officers highlighted the April meeting of the 4-H Club. Robert Snyder '53 was elected president for the coming year. Other officers are Ann Hill '52, vice-president; Betty Ann Jaques '52, secretary; and Glenn MacMillen '54, treasurer.

After giving Don Burton '51, past president, a unanimous vote of thanks for a successful year, plans were made for a picnic at Enfield May 16. Barbara Baker '53 and Cal Graziano '52 were appoint-

ed co-chairmen for planning the picnic.

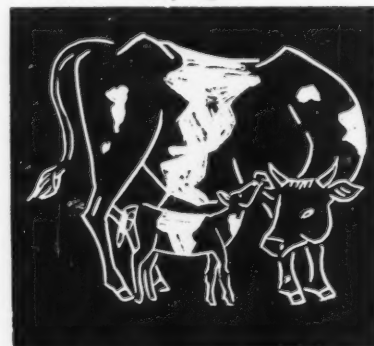
After the business meeting Barbara Baker '53, Ray Borton '53, and Dick Matthews '52 taught the club some new square and folk dances.

Ag Agents Speaker

"Extension work is a two way proposition," said Bert Blanchard at the April 5 meeting of the Student Ag Agents Club. "We learn almost as much from the farmers as they learn from us."

Blanchard, County Agent in Tioga County for 25 years, came up from Owego to speak to the club on "Some of the Problems a County Agent Faces in His Everyday Contacts With Farmers." To round out his discussion he related his activities and meetings of the previous week. The consensus was that "there's never a dull moment" when you're a county agent.

After his talk, Blanchard led an informal discussion on current agricultural programs and policies, some of the things farmers are doing, and other topics of vital interest to future county agents.



Livestock Judgers Win Three Contests

Cornell's Livestock Judging Team has attained an outstanding record this year in each of the three major competitions they entered.

These contests, which occurred during the fall of the year were the Eastern States Exposition, at Springfield, Mass., the National Livestock Exposition at Timonium,

(Continued on page 17)

Livestockers

(Continued from page 16)

Maryland, and the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, Illinois.

The Cornell Livestock Judging Team, composed of the six highest scoring members of the fall and spring term advanced livestock judging courses, are seniors Brad Donahoe, Dick Lacy, Larry Specht, and Barry Rogenmoser, juniors Jack Porter and Ward MacMillen. The team has attained an outstanding record this year in each of the three major competitions which they entered.

Ag Engineers

Wednesday evening, April 25, the Ag Engineering Club met for the purpose of electing new officers. The 1951-52 officers are Raymond Wilkes '53, president; Willard Loper '53, vice-president; Ronald Furry '53, secretary; Paul Corwith '52, treasurer; and David Dirksen '53, scribe. Prof. L. L. Boyd will succeed Prof. Grey as advisor.

Home Ec Club

At the April meeting of the Home Economics Club elections were held and the following were named to offices: Ina Burt '52, president; Nancy Elwin '52, vice-president; Mary Pelton '53, recording secretary; Ann Burrhus '52, treasurer; and Barbara Medland '52, corresponding secretary.

On April 20th Nancy Elwin, Barbara Medland, and Marion Bull represented the Club at the con-

vention of the New York State Home Economics Association, held at the fashionable Lake Placid Club near Lake Placid, New York. The convention provided a casual atmosphere for swapping ideas, making comparisons, and meeting new people interested in the field of domestic economics.

The Cornell club currently has about fifty active members.

Kermis

The Kermis Society presented their show, "Gone Are The Days" to a full house Wednesday evening, April 18 at the Jacksonville Grange. The players were given a supper by the Grangers before the performance. Reports indicate that the minstrel was every bit a success.

Senior-Faculty Reception Planned

All seniors of the College of Agriculture, their parents, and friends are invited to join the faculty in the second annual Senior-Faculty Reception of the College of Agriculture Sunday afternoon, June 10, at 3:00 in the Memorial room.

The reception is planned to give parents and friends a chance to meet the professors who have been teaching their sons and daughters.

Evan Lamb, president of Honun-De-Kah, will present the Professor of Merit award to the professor who is outstanding in the judgment of the seniors.

Seniors graduating with honors

will be announced by Dean Myers during the reception. Refreshments will be served and all seniors are invited.

The Best

It had been a terrible season for the local baseball team, and a friend was trying to cheer up the manager. "At least you've taught the boys fine sportsmanship," he comforted. "They're certainly good losers."

"Good," growled the manager. "Why, they're perfect!"

—*World Magazine*

Literally Speaking

When a politician inquired about public sentiment in a rural community, one of the residents said: "Still going strong—there were sixteen cars parked in my lane last week."

—*Drover's Journal*

The Answer Man

When the quiz master asked a contestant to "name something beginning with the letter M which you will need to make mayonnaise," the girl answered, "Mother."

—*Evening Star News*

Happy Hunting

"Why won't you marry me?" he demanded. "There isn't someone else, is there?"

"Oh Edgar," she sighed. "There must be!"

—*Old Yorker*

Pure Sweetness

At a party two women had just been introduced to each other. "Oh, yes," said one sweetly. "We met last year at the Vanderbucks—I can't remember your name, but I never forget a dress."

—*Big Features*

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Farmers Song

(Continued from page 7)

hay.

However many things you judged an animal for, there were a few generalities to keep in mind. As one man commented, "I'd think first of the breeding and then look at the limbs, same as I would a girl." Times have changed. Today's judges—of all species—seem to be stressing individual type.

Everybody knows you have to plant your crops by prescribed rules and weather signs, or they will grow very poorly. Plant cucumbers before sunrise while wearing your pajamas, or on the first of June in your bare feet, or Sunday in your shirt tail. Plant corn five seeds to a hill—

One for the blackbird
One for the crow
One for the cutworm
And two to grow.

Cabbage should go in on Good Friday, or Sunday before sunrise. One time a fellow over in Montgomery County was planting cabbages

when he lost his watch. He hunted high and low and finally had to give up. Next winter when his wife was chopping cabbage for dinner, the knife hit something hard and out fell the watch. It was good as new and still running, because the cabbage had grown around the stem of the watch and kept it wound. The only thing was, it had lost five minutes.

About that time there was a real pioneer soil scientist farming up near Ft. Johnson. He had a hillside field that drained so fast he never had enough water to grow a decent crop. He thought for a long time, and finally planted alternate hills of onions and potatoes over the whole field. The onions got in the potatoes' eyes and made them cry so hard the land had plenty of water—he took in a record crop.

The quality and depth of the farmers of yesterday is reflected in the songs they sang. Old ones like Barbry Allen, that followed them over from England; newer ones like Old Smokey that sprang fresh out of the heart of the Kentucky mountains; all of them were simple and

direct and close to the soil. There was the one about the greedy boy who courted the rich farmer's daughter, and on the wedding day "Roger the Miller was heard to declare, 'I'll not take your daughter without the gray mare!'" So she got mad and threw him out. They go on endlessly; some sad, some gay, and a couple with precious words of wisdom:

"Just stick to your farm and you'll suffer no loss,

For the stone that keeps rolling will gather no moss."

It seems a shame to lose sight of these tales and tunes and sayings, for with them we have a sort of deep rooted kinship. And those of us who come from farms can bellow out at sunset, just like our fathers did,

"Here's a health unto the farmers
That live among the hills,
Where every man's a sovereign
And owns the land he tills;
Where all the girls are beautiful
And all the boys are strong—
Tis my delight, of a summer's night
To sing the farmer's song."



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Farm Co-ops

(Continued from page 6)

farmers would ever question the validity of this policy. The real danger, as I see it, lies in what is done with surplus funds withheld for investment. No co-op should ever allow its control to become so centralized in the hands of management that the farmer is not considered when outside investments are made. Therefore, the solution lies in leaving management free to act on important daily decisions and at the same time be subject to membership control in matters of purpose and policy.

As a way of drawing together my ideas of cooperative principles, here are some of the outstanding features as I see them. My ideal of a farmer-owned, farmer controlled cooperative is that the co-op is not an end in itself but rather a means to an end. The real end lies in the improvement of the economic position of the individual members. We

must keep our co-ops flexible and in a position to retreat in an orderly and painless manner from a field of service when some agency outside the cooperative field can better perform this service.

In this manner, our cooperatives can be used with confidence by farmers either to perform a service for themselves (and in their self-interest) or to set the pace so that agencies outside the cooperative will be stimulated to render better and better service. If a cooperative will stick to these principles, then, in my opinion, there is no danger of such a cooperative getting too big.

We Apologize

We wish to offer our apologies to John Wheeler. In our May number we announced that he is "engaged to the girl back home." To our chagrin, Mr. Wheeler is actually engaged to a coed, Miss Marilyn Rawling '51.

Three Visitors From Afar Come To Learn Our Techniques

Three foreign visitors arrived on campus recently to become acquainted with American agricultural techniques.

K. Walter Kuusela, acting secretary of the Union of Small Farmers of Finland, spent 10 days at Cornell under the sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Labor and Agriculture to learn about the Extension Service.

Dr. Edward Crowther, head of the chemistry department at the Rothamsted Experimental Station in England, studied soil fertility and fertilizers.

An expert on silk, Tadao Yokoyama, chief of the Technical Improvement Section of the Japanese Raw Silk Bureau, conferred with scientists in the department of entomology.

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Why They Go Back

(Continued from page 5)

larger and larger, while at the same time they become more and more specialized. All the evidence points to one most important thought—agriculture provides good opportunities for young men these days.

Everyone keeps telling us about farming being "a way of life." We must suppose that it is. It must be realized, however, that such a homely conception of this really dynamic industry fails completely in satisfying any practical queries on the subject. Subsistence is no longer the goal. Production by one for many is the duty of farming and this will become more important as the years pass. Urbanization at the expense of the country is replacing agriculture farming's crown of thorns with a coronet of gold. But at the same time those who plan to enter agriculture must be very sure that they really want to. Modernization, mechanization, and specialization all tend to make the occupation more hazardous competitively for the individual operator. Shrewd business perception as well as a green thumb are prerequisites for the successful husbandman. In spite of loud mournful protests to the contrary, the small man is on the way out. Those who remain must grapple among themselves for a fussy market and a fussy community of consumers.

The same things which will yet discourage many from going farming will attract others. In spite of everything said, farming is an occupation which is at the same time a way of existence for by its nature it can be little else. It is only the old belief of "ten acres and a mule" kind of life which must go out the window. For the many reasons enumerated above there is much more to it than just getting along.

Brilliant Conversationalist

An American was seated opposite a nice old lady in the compartment of an English railway car. For some minutes he chewed gum in silence, then the old lady leaned forward, "It's so nice of you to try to make conversation," she said, "but I must tell you that I am terribly deaf."

—Allied Youth

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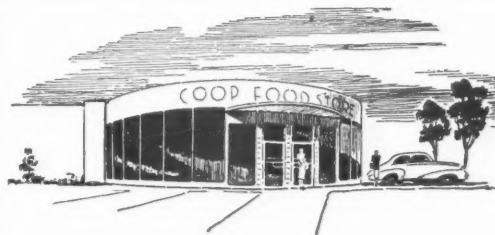
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Father and Son Partnerships

"You fellows want to get going but you first must make a definite business arrangement," said S. W. Warren, farm management professor, before a group of FFA boys at one of the opening sessions of Cornell's 40th annual Farm and Home Week.

Speaking on father and son business arrangements, Professor Warren advised delaying final arrangements until the son is able to devote full time to the farm. He stressed, however, that it is wise to plan on joint farming while the son is still in school.

Citing possibilities for failure, the farm management professor pointed out these common reasons: (1) income too small; (2) two cooks in one kitchen; (3) unwillingness to compromise; and (4) no definite business arrangement.

"Making agreements is like making overalls; they'll be tight in places and loose in others," emphasized Professor Warren in explaining the procedure of drawing up a standard partnership form. Instead of an "overall" fit the professor advised a "tailor-made job" for each case.

Pencils or Curves

(Continued from page 11)

foundation for her every day outfit. A soft cashmere or angora belted in beneath a good woolen or silk skirt up with the proper accessories is quite acceptable for Saturday night dates.

Although the sweater was not vitally important to the coed in the flapper age, blouses were rather commonly seen about the university campus.

Skirts and Pleats

Worn with these blouses were both jumpers and skirts. Contrary to a belief popular today, the skirts were not all short and tight! Actually some were quite full though they still hung very straight and created an illusion of being tight. Practically all of the full skirts at that time were pleated; few were gathered or gored. The trend then was toward small pleats—accordion and kick pleats were particularly popular. These pleats hung quite straight and conformed to the fash-

(Continued on next page)

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ion standards of the age; they elongated the silhouette and helped to create the illusion of the pencil-like figure.

Another mistaken idea of people today about that era of "peculiar" clothes is that all of the skirts were short. Actually the hemline underwent frequent alterations in length. Skirts grew progressively shorter from 1920 to 1925 when the kneecap was finally revealed. The hemline then began a rapid descent until in 1930 it was worn fashionably about ten inches above the floor.

Skirt Varieties

Skirts today are of all sorts and colors. They may be straight, pleated in any number of ways, gored, or even gathered. But in spite of the variety of designs featured, the trend is still toward simplicity. Skirts are essentially basic and thus their use is practically unlimited,

for though they remain the classroom favorites, one can wear them, also, for dates and dressier occasions.

Before the descent of the hemlines back in 1925 when skirts were still quite short, the coed's footwear received an undue amount of attention. Her shoes were generally low heeled and rather elaborate in detail. Unusual leather and color combinations were featured, a fact easily illustrated by an ad appearing in a 1924 magazine which states, "A good looking pair of slippers in pink suede for the fashionable young miss!" Another fashion magazine advertised shoes of patent leather and lizard skin. What a contrast to our traditionally dirty but comfortable saddles!

Yesterday's coed lived before the birth of the bobby-sox and had to wear hose every day to school. Can't you just imagine struggling to make an eight o'clock and hav-

ing to take the time to put on a pair of silk or lisle hose. Nylons were still an unknown wonder.

Looking at the over-all picture, our styles are not copies of yesterday's clothes. We have a much greater variety of designs from which to choose our wardrobes. The '20's coed chances to obtain variety in her clothes were greatly reduced by the pencil silhouette, which was considered to be the ultimate in good fashion. Fortunately, there seems to be more flexibility in silhouettes that rule the fashion world today. You can be yourself and buy the clothes you really like.

So if somebody tells you they are designing clothes today that look just like those your mothers wore when they were in college, don't believe them because it just isn't so.

How a famous home economist helps market the products of U. S. farming!

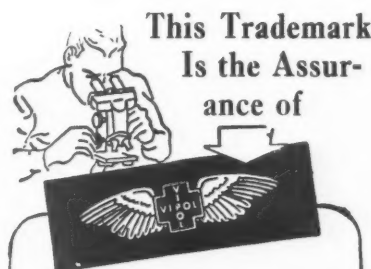


Marie Gifford, Armour's famous home economist, publishes recipes each month in newspapers and magazines—uses radio, television and movies—to show homemakers how to buy, prepare and serve Armour foods. This special service helps make millions of women steady customers for the meats and other foods processed from the "raw materials" from U. S. farms.

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Editorial

(Continued from page 3)

to satisfy most students who want to participate in activities, but collectively the activities are all of an agricultural nature and to participate only in them would be to become provincial. People up here must sometimes branch out a little and go down "there" if they wish to become well-rounded individuals. Why don't more of us do this?

We can answer only in this wise: we lack *initiative*, we do not have much *interest*, and we fail to take *action*. Reasons for these might be laid to any number of things such as lack of leadership, as evidenced by our traditional silence in Council (via Ag-Domecon), the affairs of the Straight, and our complete absence of membership on the *Sun* as well as our scanty representation on the *Cornellian*. By no means do our shortcomings end here.

The Life Ahead

The fact that men and women who "do things" in college are most always those who provide civic and social leadership in the community, state, and nation scares us. Are we who hope to be rural freeholders and perhaps the backbone of the American way of life going to provide this leadership. The evidence here says, emphatically, "No." The reasoning may seem far-fetched, but let's stop a minute and think, is it really. We are afraid not.

We must gradually take interest, take the initiative, and take action in campus affairs. We must not become the "forgotten Cornellians"—we must be partners with others as well as ourselves if we want to be as strong as we think we must in tomorrow's world. "Today's acorn will give birth to the tree which will provide the timbers for a mighty ship."

Frosh Ag-Domeconers

We regret our failure to give complete Ag-Domecon election results. Frank Denis was elected Freshman Class Representative from Agriculture. Joan Shaw was elected Freshman Class Representative from Home Economics.

Cornell Host for 3 Cattle Sales

Three dairy and beef cattle shows and sales recently attracted some of the top Northeastern breeders to Cornell's Judging Pavilion.

Highlight of the annual New York State Brown Swiss show and sale April 20 was the purchase of a nine-months old registered heifer by Harris Wilcox of Bergen, N. Y., as "an investment in young people who are coming here to Cornell." The \$400 heifer was donated by the John T. Conners of Ithaca to the Babcock Memorial Fund, which Dean W. I. Myers said was established "in the interest of farm people and consumers alike."

Purchased by Firland Farm of Sand Lake, N. Y., Burgess Bardolier of Rufflands, an Aberdeen-Angus bull consigned by Rufflands of Red

Hook, N. Y., brought \$2,200 to top the Northesatern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' sale April 28. The top cow, consigned by Ess Kay Farm of East Aurora, N. Y., went to Stillwater Farm of Salisbury, Conn. for \$1,250. Buyers paid \$33,870 for 50 animals, making the \$677 average an all-time high at this sale.

Cattle averaged another high of \$890 at the annual New York Hereford Breeders' Association show and sale May 5. The top bull, SA Real S. Domino 335th, consigned by J. Watson Webb of Shelburne, Vt., was purchased by Walter F. Breuss of Claverack, N. Y. for \$1,650. Leon Kocher of Millersburg, Pa., paid \$2000 for the top cow, CSF Miss Elation 4th, consigned by the Crissinger Stock Farms at Rebuck, Pa.



Book Review

by Marty Trever '53

BERNHARD EDUARD FERNOW, a story of North American Forestry. By Andrew Denny Rodgers III. 623 pages. Princeton University Press. \$7.50.

As the title indicates, Mr. Rodgers' newest work has a two-fold purpose. First it is the story of forestry in America—of its early growing pains, evolution into a matter of national policy, and final flowering to a far-reaching conservation program. Step by step Rodgers traces the movement, fortifying his argument at all points with substantial documentary evidence and solid, unemotional writing. The result is an astonishingly complete history of forestry, starting with an analysis of the pilgrims' progress in clearing the forests and carrying through till after Fernow's death in 1923.

Secondly the book is a biography of Bernhard Eduard Fernow, after

whom our own Fernow Hall is named. Perhaps some reservations should be made regarding Fernow's asserted position as America's first and foremost forester, but he was certainly one of the most eminent conservationists of the period. The chapter dealing with Fernow's experiences as dean of the forestry school here at Cornell should prove especially interesting to Cornellians.

The volume immediately impresses the reader with its care and thoroughness; it is well annotated and equipped with a complete index. The scope of the 620-odd pages is wide, a cursory glance at the pages showing a wealth of references to nearly all the leaders in early American forestry.

This latest work makes a fine companion volume to Rodgers' warm biography of Liberty Hyde Bailey, and is a welcome contribution to the literature on America's scientists and conservationists.

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● Much once-productive rangeland is now nearly worthless, due to unwise plowing or overgrazing. Smart ranchers are learning how to increase returns from beef and mutton by restoring rangeland to full capacity. This new 16-mm. sound film shows and tells how they do it with standard farm tractors, plows, harrows, and drills. A take-home booklet of the same title clinches what the film teaches.

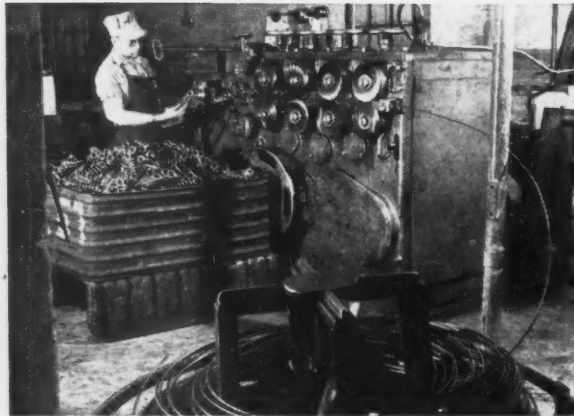
Films are loaned and booklets provided without charge to agricultural colleges and appropriate groups—student clubs, extension workers, vocational agriculture teachers. Ask your instructor, department head, or club officer to schedule this movie through your nearest Case dealer or branch, or by writing to Educational Division, J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



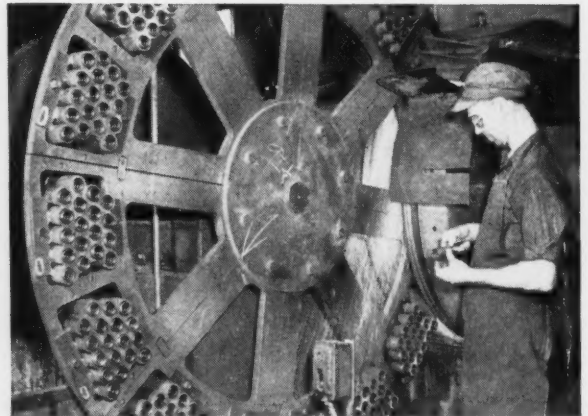
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Why IH springs stay lively longer

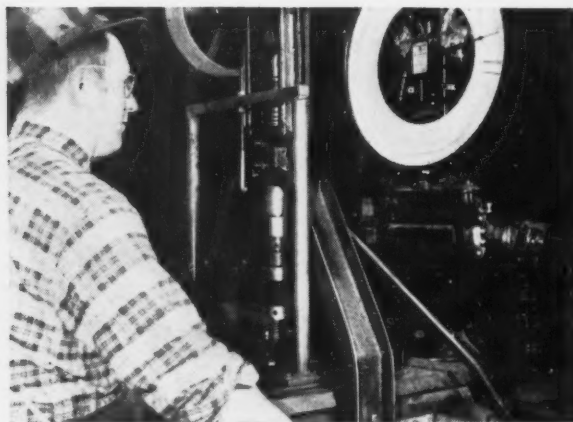
*A report to you about men and machines
that help maintain International Harvester leadership*



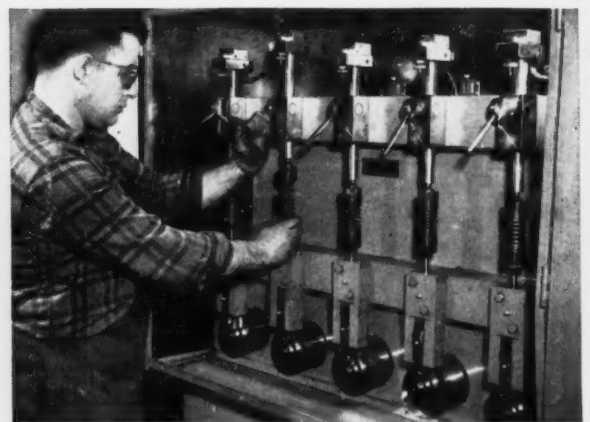
Automatic coiler "hatches off" 10,000 springs a day. It is one of many automatic machines that coil more than 5,000 different springs for IH products. These high quality extension and compression springs are made from thread to finger-size wire. They are as thin as $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch ... as thick as five inches ... as short as $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and as long as five feet!



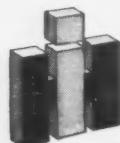
"Ferris wheel" ride makes springs act alike. A slight difference in length makes a big difference in the performance of the same spring. That's why the length of valve springs may vary only a few thousandths of an inch. Here are 288 corn planter springs riding the "ferris wheel" through a big grinder which makes them all *exactly* the same length.



Every valve spring must prove its strength. After IH springs have passed many gauging tests during manufacture, they are subjected to a load test—forced to confess their true strength on the scales. Their strength must not be more than five percent above or below normal. The scales themselves are checked for accuracy by their manufacturer every month.



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